BRITISH PEERS IN COUNCIL

"OWEN MEREDITH'S" MAIDEN SPEECH. UNUSUAL POPULAR INTEREST IN INDIAN AFFAIRS-LORD LYTTON'S SPEECH IN SELF-VINDICATION-PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE POET, DIPLO-MATIST-A CRUSHING REPLY FROM THE DUKE OF ARGYLL

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE LONDON, Jan. 11 .- Although the session is but three nights old, and although the Irish question is supposed to monopolize public interest—and the in-terest of the Irish business centres for the present in. the House of Commons-twice already has the House of Lords attraced its full share of attention First on the opening night, which I have described, and when, to be sure, Ireland did figure in the deoudly, last night, when the affairs of the Green Isle were not mentioned at all. In the Commons the debate on the address is in full swing, and set Irish of Irishmen cannot complain that the disorders of his own country are not discussed with fulness; and not only with fulness but in the presence of a listening and sympathetic both within and without the walls of St. Stephens. In the Lords, nevertheless, there gathered a large assembly both of Peers and of mere spectaters, and the evening was one which those present long remember. It marked, for one thing, a new departure in the history of the great dependency which has, during the last two or three years, fivided with Ireland the anxious solicitude of the English people. Time was when India might think berself fortunate if she could get the ear of thirty or forty English legislators, taking both houses together. Last night the Peers alone mustered nearly two hundred strong, and for the first time, they came to bear an ex-Viceroy of India attempt a defence of himself against charges which had not been made, Lord Lytton has not been impeached at any other bar than that of public opinion, yet the speech he meant to deliver would have been appropriate to one accused before a legal tribunal. It is no fault or merit of his if it took another turn.

Ever since Lord Lytton's return from India it has been understood that he was desirous to be heard on the merits of his viceroyalty. He was not altogether satisfied with the panegyries which his own chiefs had bestowed on him; nor with the rewards with which their generosity had sought to screen his failure in a great post. When he came home no popular greeting awaited him. He was already half forgotten. He had earned neither mmortal glosy nor immortal infamy. The splendor of an earl's coronet illumined his brow, but it was well understood that his step in the secrage had been the reward of his fidelity to the leader who had chosen him as a nan who could be depended on to do the sort of work his leader had resolved should be done in Lytton ndia. If Lord Beaconsfield had not made Lord Lytton an Earl the omission would have been quoted is proof positive that he himself regarded Lord Lyton's viceroyalty as a failure. Most Englishmen who know much about India, and nearly all Englishnen living in India, were agreed that the poet-dipomatist-half poet and half diplomatist-whom the Prime Minister had thrust up into the perilous selebrity of the Governor-Generalship, had himself incompetent for his high A courage born of ignorance had been his chief characteristic. He had dealt with great problems of government as a gambler night with great sums which did not belong to him, or which were part of a suddenly acquired wealth, the value of which he could not measure. The hard-working officials under him thought their thief led a life of indolence. He was never believed to have mastered the questions he had to dende in council. At times he took strong notions, and even went the length of remonstrating with his home when they declined to sanction his going further or faster than seemed expedient at the ment to the Cabinet. His acquaintance with the pen, and his habit of attaching much influence to what is written, led him to cultivate the friendship of contributors to important newspapers. One result of this was the astonishing spectacle of a Riceroy of India, in Calcutta, attacking the Ministry whose deputy he was, in the English press; arguing his own case, and upbraiding his superiors for their sluggishness in a policy of aggression on which their subordinate, in the plenitude of his unwisdom, had resolved. This made an unfavorable impression as did the stories which came home about the strange life he led, the strange habits he had, strauge company he kept, and the indescrib the scenes that occurred from time to time in the Government House at Calcutta. There are other matters into which I have no time to enter. It is enough to say that Lord Lytton returned to England with the reputation of a man who had reat opportunities imperilled the interests of the Empire; partly as the tool of a wrong policy map sed on him from home; partly from a natural frivolity of mind which, with an education singularly ill-adapted to form a ruler, had made him incapable of governing. or even of taking serious views of his responsibilities.

I suppose Lord Lytton found out that some such opinions as these were prevailing. He knew, at any rate, that his reputation stood less high among his countrymen than he thought it ought to stand. With that confidence in the power of mere words to which I have adverted, he conceived the notion that the renowa he had failed to achieve by his acts in India might be secured by a speech in the House of Lords. It was known he was most eager to speak His friends gave out that he meant to review his whole administration in India and to vindicate what

well as of deportment. The House of Lords likes simplicity, directness; and though Lord Beacons-field is just now the idol of the majority, they still prefer that other members of their body should be sincere. Lord Lytton is so far from being simple that most of his hearers thought him stagey. He inted everybody by his evasion of the main point on which they had come to hear him. His succerty is not a thing one likes to call in ques-tion, but it must be said that it did not make strongly felt; not even when he sed to the murder of Cavagnari, who was his i, and whose death be must have deplored on every ground. It is Lord Lytton's misfortune to be anable to seem deeply moved when he is so. As for the substance of his speech, not much need be dd. The increst of his hearers was vastly dimmwhen it appeared he was not going to make a personal statement It all, but only an argument intended withdrawal from Car some of the ground so often trodden fer of the last two years, discours-seion intrigue and Alguan treach-

ery, but he said absolutely nothing was new. His arguments have been heard a hundred times before, and they have been put more forcibly, though not often with more orusment of style. There was no disclosure, unless it may be said to be a disclosure that it was in conse quence of the murder of Cavagnari and the collapse of the Treaty of Gundamuk that the occupation of Candahar became, in the opinion of the late Government, a political necessity.

When Lord Lytton sat down the Duke of Argyll

rose, and if Lord Lytton had spread a sense of disap-pointment through the house, the Duke was destined

to give it a much more agreeable surprise. Every-

body knows that the Duke of Argyll is an excellen speaker, but it is hardly too much to say that he showed last night, for the first time, the full measure of his power. For myself I was quite ready to say I had never heard nim speak so well. A friend whose experience of oratory in the Upper Chamber goes far beyond mine heard in the Lords. It certainly had none of the perfume of the boudoir about it which clung to Lord Lytton's. The Duke might say, as Burke said, he had no arts but manly arts. To Lord Lytton he was perfectly civil, and even complimentary with reference to his speech, as the custom is when a veteran of debate replies to a novice. But when the Duke had finished, Lord ton must have regretted that he had not taken the advice reported to have been given him by Lord Beaconsfield, who, in forbidding him to enter upon his intended personal statement, had suggested a doubt whether it might not be still better to be silent altogether. Lord Lytton spoke throughout as an amateur in affairs. The Duke of Argyll, from the first sentence to the last, showed himself not only an orator of a high order, but a statesman whose life has been passed in public business; to whom public business has been, not the ornament of an elegant leisure, nor the diversion of a fop in search of fresh sensations, but the serious occupation of a serious man; of a man whose intellect is not less powerful than his conscience is firm; whose grasp of affairs is also firm ; who knows what government means, who knows the history of India and the secrets of British empire in India; and who is bent on maintaining British rule but incapable of reserving either to showy devices or to subterfuge and treachin order to maintain it. ery speech was not in form an attack on Lord Lytton, but it was a demonstration of Lord Lytton's incapacity, which it is no stretch of words to call crushing. When I say demonstration I to call crushing. When I say demonstration I mean to imply something more than an argumentative triumph. For the arguments I must refer you to the speech itself. I don't attempt to summarize it. It does not and could net go over the whole history of those disastrous years when Lord Lytton bore sway. In so far as it dealt with the questions raised, it will confirm in reading, I think, my account of it. But no reading of a printed report can convey a notion of the effect produced by the delivers. That is true of all printed report can convey a notion of the effect produced by the delivery. That is true of all great speeches; and, though it depends partly on the voice and presence of the orator and the sympathy he kindles in a hearer, it depends on something beside that. No great speech was ever made by a little man or by a weak man. There must be something behind the speech greater than the speech. There was last night when the Duke of Argyll spoke; there was a man; and the speech gained immensely because it followed immediately upon a speech from a man so very different. In every tone of the Duke's voice, in every accent, in every sentence and gesture and look you felt the force and sincerity and strength of the personal character of the orator. And in each one of these points the Duke's speech gained by an involuntary but irresistible comparison with the speech we had just heard from Lord Lytton.

G. W. S.

FOREIGN MISSIONS AND CONSULATES.

GOSSIPY TALK WITH THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

of State.

"Gath" in The Cincinnati Enquirer.

I also called on Colonel Hay, at the State bepartment, and asked him how he liked it by this time.
"I like it particularly well," he said, "because it incoear the cnd. In a few weeks I shall be able to go home near the end. In a few weeks I snail be able to to Cieveland and attend to my own business."

"They may make you Secretary of State, Colonel," I suggested.

"They may make you Secretary of State, Colonel," I sugrested.
"Oh. no. A young man might possibly fill the duties of the State Department proper, but by the usages of the Government the Secretary of State is the political head of the Cubinet, and an older man, recognized by the political class, is therefore needed here."
"Does this office occupy your whole time!"
"Yes. It occupies from 9 clock in the morning until 5 in the evening. I don't write much, but have to dictate a great deal in reply to letters from our agents abroad."

I asked Colonel Hay if the Consular offices afforded a

I asked Colonel Hay if the Consular onces another respectable living.

"Just a living." he replied, "and no more. You will notice if you go to Europe that every Coloul you flid is dissatisfied, and wants to come home; and yet not one of them but will fee; indignant if another man is appointed in his place. We have some Consuls who have been in office a good while "—mentioning several—" and those young men have stayed away so long that their opportunity for a career in their own country is done."

"You had a fine opportunity at it, Colonel," I said.
"If you were to go through life again would you refuse to take the appointments you had in Austra, France, Special of the second of t

to take the appointments you had in Adam, related Spain, etcl."

"Not at all," said Hay. "I would do just as I did. But you must remember that I had no commercial opportunities in my own country to lose. I was not a business man. When I came home I went on a daily newspaped, writing editorials, and my foreign experience fed my pen. A man with no business purposes nor political ambition might very well live abroad as Consul, but he will save no money."

bitton might very wen her abroad as Conset, our set were moment."

"Do you tunk the Consular service is underpaid?"

"It is not weit paid; but I should be opposed to raising the salaries of it, for the reason that it would multiply the pressure for appointments. As long as these Consulates pay no proin, they are given to broken-down business men, young literary men and students; but if the salaries were raised to, say \$10,000 a year, a wholly different class of men would press in for them—the potitival class."

tical class."
"How as to the salaries of our foreign Ministers I"
"Well, the same remark applies—they are paid just nough not to make them objects of exciting political specificing. "You don't think there is much merit in the occasional proposition from Congress to abolish the diplomatic ser see altogether."

His friends gave out that he meant to review his whole administration in India and to vindicate what he called his policy. He was expected to do more than that. There were whispers of yet unpublished documents which would then see the light; above all, those letters found at Cabul, to which fory orators had so often made mysterious allusions as if pregnant with disclosures disastrous to the reputation of Liberal statesmen. Altogether, suriosity was high strung, and it reached its highest pitch when Lord Lytton pat down a notice on the paper to call attention to the affairs of India and make a personal statement as to his viceroyalty. Lord Lytton has lived so much abroad, as a professional dipomatist must, that there was even her cose last night all eyes and a good many operaglasees were bent on bim; and he had to undergo the inspection of full gallories, where sat and stood an array not sonly of the general public but of percesses and their friends. The bar was througed, and so were the steps of the throne.

What we saw was a man who looked about forty, rather understized, with a face about which clustered and curled full, dark locks and beard and mustache; of features sufficiently regular; well bred, one would say, and with marks of culture and unitable traits, but not a hint of anything that resembled force or decision of character. It was his first speech, but he showed no want of self-possession or solf-contidence. His voice as a intellection of the proposition strike us as proposition strike us as presumming. It is particularly such that he resident the minimum trained to the proposition strike us as presumming. It is particularly such that he representatives of districts. We have Charges d'Affaires at several places where we once the second life of the minimum trained to the minimum trained to the proposition strike us as presumming. It is particularly such that he resident the secant of the first of the second life of the minimum trained to the proposition strike us as presumming. It is particularly the e altogether."
No: that proposition arises from ignorance. It is

POPULATION OF BOX	STON.	
POPULATION OF BOX From The Tribune Almanae f Wards. First. Second. Tird. Fourth. Fifth. Sixth. Sevento. Eighth. Ninth. Tents	7 1881. 1880. 14,773 15,153 11,515 11,258 10,961 16,904 12,550 12,785 12,322 11,303 16,601	24,91 14,99 10,21 14,16 11,79 28,92 11,27 14,14 13,09 14,61
Twelt9: Thirteenth Fourte nth Site-enth Exteenth Exteenth Seventeenth Nineteenth Twenty-firs Twenty-first Twenty-third Twenty-third Twenty-third Twenty-third	19.973 17.891 14.712 12,715 14,008 16,871	19,88 8,53 11,38 14,85 12,25
Total.	362,585	250,52 3,49

THE BURIAL OF BLANQUI.

GREAT COMMUNISTIC DEMONSTRATION. REVOLUTIONARY RANTINGS UNCHECKED BY THE AUTHORITIES-ADDRESS OF LOUISE MICHEL BE-SIDE THE CONSPIRATOR'S OPEN GRAVE-ROCHE-FORT'S RENEWED POPULARITY-GAMBETTA UN FORTUNATE IN HIS PRIENDS.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Paris, Jan. 7.-The great event of the week has been the funeral of Blanqui, which I believe will influence the municipal elections. The Red manifestation, of which the carrying of the old revolu tionist to his final home was the occasion, marked an era in French politics. It was the first time : popular Government ever allowed pacific manifes tants opposed to them to hoist any and every banner that they pleased. The red flag waved in front of Blanqui's hearse, and the multitude who went behind looked, with scarlet pennons, like a field overrun with poppies. No great political fu-neral ever, I believe, went off more quietly. Not only were Socialists allowed to hoist their standards but they covered them with inscriptions which would a year ago have occasioned the repressive interference of the police. Socialists also let off any sentiments they were pleased to utter by the grave of Blanqui, whose existence one of them de scribed as a long martyrdom. The Citoyen Susini, a Marseillais, said : "Oh, Venerated Father, oh, persevering and becole martyr. May thy name serve as a rallying point to the promoters of the Socialist Revolution which is destined to sweep off the organized iniquities against which thou madest war by thy voluntary immolation during thirty-seven years." Louiso Michel in the way of an orator was the great attraction. She was in the shabby clothing which she wore the day she reentered Paris from New-Caledonia, and had wrapped around her shoulders the faded Paisley shawl with a red ground, at which the reporters of the Conservative press made merry. I am convinced there is "a bee in her bonnet." Nevertheless she is a woman of native greatness. She has power and a soul that is full of sympathy with these who suffer, are east down and oppressed. The hubbub wan terrific when she was being pulled through the crowd. But when she stood on the mound of loose earth beside the grave there was an universal

"Hush!" She said:

To those who give their lives for the people, whether by allowing the earth to drink their blood or by suffering in prison, the people are ready to give a majestic glorification. The more the martyr is hidden out of sight, the more his principle will dominate in the heart of the human family. Every time that Blanqui was east into jail he felt the work of emancipation, to which he devoted fortune, domestic bliss, and his life, had taken a step forward. The torch which he lighted flamed the higher when he was east into a dungeon of Mont St. Michel, and now its light penetrates to every country in the world. Let French youth be guided by the example of stoical heroism and virtue which Blanqui has left them. Let their hearts be warmed as his was by sublime pity for crushed-down human brothers and sisters, and by an ardent, a passionate, an irresistible love of duty. Blanqui drilled his body to subjection to his grand conscience and his noble passions, and broke in youth with all that is sybaritish in modern civilization. Let the youth of France also be inspired by the example of Russian youth, which is in advance of it in self-sacrificing power and firmness of will. Without the power to sacrifice self, great ideas will never bear truit. Wen this power is acquired, the approba-" Hush!" She said: sian youth, which is in advance of it in self-sacrificing power and firmness of will. Without the power to sacrifice self, great ideas will never bear trait. Wren this power is acquired, the approbation of the conscience is sweeter than any reward prosperity can afford. The supreme reward is to be glorified after death by a loving and a grateful people. Let us swear, here in Pere-la-Chaise, where so many victims fell at the close of the murderous week of May, let us swear before the shades of Ferre and the other martyrs of the Commune, to clear France of Opportunism, which would stiff the Socialist revolution and which wars against it by corruption! corruption!

A formidable "bravo!" was raised as Louise re-

ti:ed to make way for Paule Mincke, a vixenish sort of woman with a "gift of gab," and no warming eloquence. The shrewish character of Paule's oratory is expressed in her face, which is a most unwomanly face, and yet not at all masculine. But as Madame Mincke, who represented many South of France trades-unious, was unable to advance through the dense mob, Louise, who is her fast friend, lifted up her voice in her name and threw some red immortelles and a handful of earth on her behalf into the vault, which yawned to receive the coffin. The oratress was listened to with transport. She had great difficulty in making her way to the gate of the cemetery. hackney carriage. Her admirers perceiving her, precipitated themselves toward her. They wanted to carry her in triumph upon their shoulders. Louise, objecting to this, said: "But, my good friends. I am no babe, you see. It would not be seemly for a woman of my years to be thus borne There was then a cry to unharness the horses, and for citizens to take their place. " When I am dead," she said "I will let you draw my hearse, if you have a mind. But in our Socialist Republic abnegation must not take the form of abasement. It must never be brought against Louise Michel that she allowed her fellow-citizens to take the place of beasts of burden." This declaration produced its effect. But as new-comers who had not heard it were swarming toward her she would have probably been "ovated" in non-Republican fashion if a police commissary had not come to her relief. He was a powerfully built man, and opened a lane for her. "Mademoiselle," he respectfully said, "arlow me to be your escort." When she had got some distance from the space in front of the cemetery gate, he bailed a cab, into which Louise nimbly stepped. Before it drove off she held out her ungloved hand and said to him: M. l'officier de Paix, allow me to thank you. Really von are very polite" (vraiment vous etes tfes gentil:

It would be hard to say whether Rochefort or

Louise Michel was the most tionized Owing to the Roenefort-Reinach controversy and the late attack on the gas company in l'Intransiquant the Lanternier has regained the popularity which he appeared to have lost forever. Reinach made war on him in Gambetta's name in a contemptible manner. All Rochefort's weaknesses were attacked and his claims on popular gratitude overlooked. It did not matter that in defending himself against Reinach he lied. The popular feeling was that he had done works of supercrogation in attacking the Empire and knocking it down, which should be set off against the falsehoods into which his nerves precipitated him during the controversy. Rochetort showed an essentially Parisian temperament. He was not estimable, but he was sympathique, and Reinach, who was reared in a very low stratum of Frankfort Judaism, was neither one nor the other. Rochefort is to the people of Paris what John Wilkes a hundred years ago was to the London mob. The idolatry of which he was the object at Blanqui's funeral, bodes ill for those municipal councillors who were on the side of the gas company in proposing to secure it a monopoly which would only expire fifty-five years hence. They will, the general feeling now is, be badly beaten at the municipal elections on Sunday, and many Opportunists with them. The Arnaud family, with whom Gambetta is so intimate, were represented by Rochetort as having through him secured for the gas company, of which they are the most influential members, the Opportunist vote in the Municipal Council. We may assume that they have aimed at getting the monopoly prolonged through the great orator. But whether he lent himself to their corrupt designs or not Rochetort has not been able to prove Madame Arnaud has, out of gas company shares, an income of 900,000 francs a year, and be ing a money-loving woman she is not satisfied with it. There are clauses in the gas charter which would prevent the public being squeezed as it has been, if the Municipal Council did its duty. The monopoly drops in fifteen years. The object in getting it prolenged at once was to secure the company against the rivalry of the Menlo Park Wizard. Lawyers say the Municipal Council has no right to grant a fresh lease until twenty-four months before the existing one drops. I am sorry that the great name of Gambetta has been dragged into this unsavory gas affair. The President of the Chamber is unfortunate in his friends. Reinach en abled greed of the Arnaud family gave him a pretext for associating the name of Gambetta with a munici-pal job to which, I repeat, I do not think he was a party. HenriRochetort to refresh his popularity, and the

(1879) term of Court, Robert A. Drake, a detective, and Golden divorce case. In the October term of the same year, Disbrow C. Wilson was maicted for attempting to corruptly influence one of the jurors. Wilson's irial tool place on Wednesday. The complainant was Peter H. Quaeker bush, who swore that Wilson had attempted to bribe him in the interest of Kuapp. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

RAISING THE OBELISK.

SCENES IN CENTRAL PARK.

THE CROWD AT THE KNOLL NEAR THE MUSEUM ART-THE MONOLITH AGAIN ON ITS BASE. The obelisk was raised yesterday in Central Park. The time set for the performance was precisely at noon. From 11 o'clock, however, a steady stream of persons poured into the open space on the knoll near the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and by the time appointed four or five thousand had assembled. Along the drive, as far as the eye could see, there was a line of handsome sleighs and carriages. Many spectators watched the spectacle from the windows of the Museum. At a quarter to 12 the music of a band was heard, and a battalion from the Brooklyn Navy Yard came

marching into the Park at the Eighty-second-st.

gate. The battalion was under the command of

Lientenant-Commander William H Whiting, First marched 170 marines under Captain Bishop; then 180 sailors from the United States steamers Minne sota and Powhatan, with Lieutenants Little and Grimes at their head. The battalion marched past the Museum and formed two sides of a square, the marines to the north and the sailors to the east of the obelisk. A few minutes after 12 a salute of the battalion announced the approach of the Secretary of State, Mr. Evarts, and the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Goff. Lieutenant-Commander Gorringo met them at the drive and escorted them, the band playing a march, to a temporary stand which had been erected just east of the obelisk for the invited guests. There they were welcomed by Park Commissioners Lane, Wales and Ollife, Mr. MacLean not making his appearance until later. The two Secretaries and the Park Commissioners formed a group at the edge of the platform and stood watching the movements of Lieu-tenant-Commander Gorringe, who had hastened toward the obelisk to make ready for the lowering. Near them stood Alexander M. Agnew, Collector Merritt and Professor Doremus and his wife. The platform was crowded with the invited guests, among whom were many ladies. There were also many officers from the Navy Yard, most of them wearing their uniforms. Commander Hoff, of Admiral Porter's staff, had come from Washington to represent Admiral Porter. Commodore Cooper, of the Navy Yard, was represented by Licutenant Cole, his aid. Among the others present

the Navy Yard, was represented by Licutenant Cole, his aid. Among the others present were the Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime, Judge Speir, of the Superior Court. Controller Campbell, D.xter A. Hawkins, General Zealous B. Tower, James W. Gerard, William Wood, Homas Hunter, Edrar S. Van Winkle, Henry A. Mott, General N. M. Cartis, James E. Serrell, John Bryce, John J. Bradley, Joseph Blumental, Luther R. Marsh, Napoleon Lebrun, Osbert B. Loomis, Charles A. Meigs, Gordon N. Burnham, the Rev. Dr. Aikman, of Aurora, James E. Babeock, William N. Conkin, F. W. Blauvelt, Aaron S. Vanderpoel, General Charles Roome, John W. Simons, Captain Luce, Captain Ghevardt, Paymaster Stewart, Lieutsmant Mansfield, Lieutenant Gibson, Captain James Wilson, Captain E. P. McCrea, Lieutenant Hanford and Lieutenant Delane.

The last support, except one, of the trestle on which the obelisk had rested in its journey from Fitth-ave, was removed by 11 o'clock, and at 12 it was resting on the heavy fron trumnons near its centre. It was almost exactly horizontal, with its base toward Fifth-ave., and it was almost evenly balanced. The apex was two or three feet above the remaining treatle and the monohith was kept in its position by two strong ropes, one attached to its base and the other to its apex, which were fastened to iron stakes about 100 feet east of the pedestal. There were four iron cables also fastened to the apex and structure at right ang es to each other. They were about 200 feet in length and were fastened to posts.

These were loosened by the gang of men under Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe a few minutes before 12. At 12:05 Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe has the other to the apex and structure at right ang es to each other. They were about 200 feet in length and were fastened to the posts.

These were loosened by the gang of men under Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe a few minutes before 12. At 12:05 Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe a few minutes before 12. At 12:05 Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe a few minutes before 12. At 12:05 Lieutenant-C

been fastened near its apex fell, narrowly missing one of the workmen, and a shower of tee also came crishing down. No one was struck, however, and at 12:13 the obelisk was in a vertical position, with its base eight or nine inches above the pedesial, on which it was to rest. Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe smited, and stepping up to Secretary Evarts, raised his hat. The Secretary congratulated him warmly. The crowd gave three paper. The band struck up. gratulated bim warmly. The crowd gave three cneers, and then three mbre. The band struck up "Hail Columbia," and the visitors crowded around to shake the Leuremant-Commander by the hand. His face fairly beamed as he received the greetings of his friends, the majority of whom concluded their remarks by inviting him to lunch. He declined allowing them to have yet and said that he don't their remarks by inviting that he didn' feel like resting until the remainder of the worlhad been completed. Secretary Evarts remarks that he should rest better now; he also had been sauxious mount the obelisk that he hadn' slept at all of late. After the enthusiasm had subsucet, Leentenant-Commander Gorange eccreted Secretary Evarts and Secretary Goff to their car-Secretary Evarts and Secretary Goff to their carriage. The batta ion marched away with the band playing, and the greater part of the crowd dispersed. A few remained to inspect the obelisk closely. Among these were Professor and Mrs. Doremus and Miss Estelie Doremus. Lieucenaut-Commander Gorringe explained to them his work, saying in conclusion: "By far the most difficult part of the undertaking was putting the obelisk in the steamer and getting it out again. What we did to-day was easy enough."

At 3 o'clock, Lieutenani-Commander Gorriage began the work of lowering the obelisk to the

At 3 o'clock, Lieutenani-Commander Gorringe began the work of lowering the obelisk to the penestal. This was done by slightly loosening the trummons which held the obelisk at the centre. Long screws connected these with the plates supporting it at the base. These screws were then all jurned at the same time, and the stone was slowly lowered. The work advanced very slowly, and it was not completed unit after dark. The crabs, which are to be attached to its base, will be placed

which are to be attached to its base, will be placed in position in two or three days.

The height of the obelisk from base to tip is 69 feet and 2 inches. Its base is 7 feet 834 inches square through its axis; its top is 5 feet 3 inches. Its weight is 2194 cons. The height of the pedestal is 6 feet 11 inches; at the base it is 9 feet 3 inches square, and at the top 9 feet and 1 inch square, its weight is 49 fons. The height of the foundation is 4 feet 10 inches. It is 17 feet 8 inches square at the bottom and 12 feet 342 inches at the top. Its weight is 874 tons. The total neight of the obelisk and its base and pedestal is 80 feet and 11 inches. The total weight is 712,000 pounds.

RAILWAY CASUALTIES.

TWO MEN KILLED BY A COLLISION.

Anna, Ill., Jan 22.-By an accident yesterday on the libbots Central Ribroad, a few miles from Cobden, a fireman named Sanderson, and a brakeman named Markham were kuled, and an engineer was se riously injured. Two brakemen were badly hurt. The accident was caused by two trains stopping on a grade to examine a oringe unsafe, when a third train dashed into the rear of the second, completely wrecking the engine and cars, with loss of life as already stated.

AN ACCIDENT CAUSED BY ICE. TROY, N. Y., Jan. 22 .- The north-bound Montreas night train on ton Delaware and Hudson Railread ran into a freight train at East Line at 7 o'clock a. m. to-lay. Four becomotives, two attached to each train, were damaged to the extent of \$5,000. A. C. Buck, a tramp, who was stealing a ride on the sleepingcar was instantly killed, and James Holden, his com-paulou, was latally adjured. The accident was caused by the freight train sliding down the grade upon the main track as the sleeping-car approached.

A CONDUCTOR'S NARROW ESCAPE. WETANG, Ill., Jan. 22 .- An unknown man was run over and killed here yesterday by a freight train, and Conductor Morse barely saved himself from death by counting to the revolving axie of a car under which be had failen.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 21.—In the June A young to hold out any hope of immediate widow.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

SYMPATHY FOR THE TRANSVAAL. ONSIDERATIONS THAT SHOULD IMPEL NEW YORK KNIGKERBOCKERS TO SPEAK A WORD IN BEHALF OF THEIR SOUTH AFRICAN KINSMEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Washington Irving taught the people of New-York to laugh at their Dutch ancestors. John Lothrop Motley has made them proud of them, as the connecting link between themselves and the heroic founders of the Dutch Republic. It is full time that the herland colonists should be rescued from the limbo of absurdity into which Irving's wit cast them. They deserve rebabilitation and a serious bistory. The merits of their descendants speak for them. The old Kniekerbocker families are still-and have been ever since the day when stout old Sir Robert Holmes seized the New-Netherlands for England-among the first and best people in New York. If all the truth were known, we should be as proud of the ship Goot Vrow and the

landing at Communipaw as New-Englanders are of the Mayflower and Plymouth Rock. In Motley's pages what a noble people lives again! No grander fight than theirs, for freedom, was ever fought. In the cases of Greece against Persia, Switzerland against Austria and Burgundy, the American Colonies against England, the first French Republic against mouarchical Europe, cartain special advantages were on the weaker though winning sides, and brilliant victories in the field decided the struggle. But the poor and peaceable little Dutch tion, plus intolerable tyranny, from the wealthiest and more warlike kingdom in Europe, were besten repeatedly; yet they fought on. And when at last, wearied with shughter, Spain gave over, and let them go free, it was not because she was defeated or lacked either men or means to carry on the contest, but because she saw that complete conquest of the Netherlands would mean the last Hollander dead in the last ditch, and the country the Dutch had reclaimed from the ocean

once more sunk beneath its waves. Who can read that history and not thrill with pride, if the blood of those heroic people flows in his veins? Who can fail to watch with interest in other quarters of the globe the fortunes of other descendants of the same

. South Africa was settled in 1652 by Dutch colonists, kinsmen of those who first settled our own State thirty-eight years before. Cape Calony, after having fought bravely in 1795 and in 1806 against to emporary eccupance by the English, was, in 1814, against its will and consent, ceded by the Prince of Orange to the British Crown. Since that day discontent, turmoil and efforts to free themselves from English rule have been increasing among the Boers. In 1833 large numbers of them went through the whiterness in wagons with their flocks and herds, fighting their way through wild tribes, and settled Natal, proclaiming it a republic. England followed in 1842, and seiz d this new territory. The Dutch exodus began again; the Orange River country was settled; English interference continued; British soverelaxy was declared over the Orange River. The Boers went, further north and founded the Transvard Republic—a country as large as France, with every element of prosperity—in which for sears until the orange distant South Africa was settled in 1652 by Dutch colonists, chared over the Orange River. The Boors went further north and founded the Transvasl Republic—a country as large as France, with every element of prosperity—in which for years, until the gold and diamond discoveries, they were unmolested. In the meantime the Orange Free State was released, and allowed to resume its republican form of government. But'n 1877, in spite of a treaty by which England was piedsed to non-interference with the Transvaal, that republic was selzed and annexed to the English possessions. For all these softwares England gives reasons which seem to her sufficient, but the Africanders, as they call themselves, persistently relues to submit to English rule. Crippled by a Kaffic war, they could make no successful resistance at the time of the sezure, but fately they have risen, are in possession of their capital, Protoria, and of nearly their whole territory. England is sending out a powerful armament to reduce them to submission. In a few weeks a war of conquest or extermination may begin, for the Africanders can retreat no lutther; powerful tribes occupy the country north of them.

Have the Knickerbockers of New Yerk no sympathy with this struggle for freedom, which has lasted nearly

Have the Knickerbeckers of New York he sympathy with this struggle for freedom, which has lasted nearly a century! In the name of their own freedom they should at least call a meeting and speak a word of sympathy with the Transvaal, and a word of friendly remementance with England. From whom can those words come with more right and grace than from those in whose veins is mingled the blood of both contending parties!

New-York, Jan. 8, 1881.

FREEDOM OF OPINION IN NORTH CAROLINA

To the Editor of The Tribunc. SIR: In THE TRIBUNE for Jan. 3, I find in the Public Opinion " column, a paragraph taken from The Circinnati Commercial, and headed "Freedom of Opinion in North Carolina," in which among other state

For many years Mrs. Ellen Campbell has been Superintendent of the North-Caroling Deaf, Jumb and Bilad Institute. In a private letter to a friend in Massachusetta, she spoke of the "Fool's Errand," as being a true picture of Southern life. This observation was printed in a Massachusetts rural paper and traveled bock to North-Carolina. The State authorities discovered it and discharged Mrs. Campbell. ments occur these words:

Exactly at which end of this entertaining fabrication it is wheat to begin I cannot determine, a denial of every point being as much in order at one as the other. First, then, I am not " Mrs. Ellen," but Helen Campbell, and have never been the superintendent of a North Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe ordered the men to halt. He then explained to Secretary Evarts that there was a photographer present, who wished to take a picture of the stone in that position.

"Go alread with your photograph," he called out. The enterprising photographer completed his work in a moment, and the obelisk was soon started again. Ju t as it moved, several blocks, which had been fastened near its apex fell, narrowly missing one of the workmen, and a shower of ice also came Carolina or any other Deaf, Dumb or Blind Institute, The letter was not private, but written in my capacity as occasional correspondent of that paper, and my position at the North Carolina listitute for Deaf, Dumb and Blind having been residued inte for Deaf. Domb and Blind having been restance with the utmost regret, and the resignation having been received with the kindness I have always experienced personally from the entire Board of Trustees, you will see that the flual time is as ingeniously interceptescented as all the rest. The letter in The Republican, it is true, strived up a tempest in the North Carolina beapit, and various State papers took the opportunity to revile the ingreations of one who had caten the break offered by North Carolina bounty and "spurned the hand," etc. While fully prepared to indores any general veriet of intolerance brought against the State, I am bound to say that the reception of my work has been certified and kindly beyond all expectation, and that the sense of outrage experienced by some sensitive-souled editors, has not been shared by those who know me personally.

Staunton, Va., Jan. 6, 1881. Helles Campilla.

THE G. A. R. ELECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribunc. SIR: The annual election of commander and other officers of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New-York, win take place at Binghamton Arthmost of New York, with two candidates in the field, seneral John C. Cochrone and Lieutenant Merritt, of tyack, both g od Grand Army contrains. But the sister ability and extensive experience of General Cochrone in public life continend into the support of the numbers of the Grand Army. It should be borne in and that General Cochrone organized the Grand Army in this State. New-York, Jan. 21, 1881.

STOP THE PENSION FRAUDS.

to the Editor of The Iribans Six: I deem it the duly of every loval citiz n to protest most earnestly against the Govern ment granting pensions promisenously to almost al soldiers who have cheen enough to ask for them. It is the greatest fraul ever perpetrated upon an enlightened people. Wealthy farmers all about me are making oath that they depended for support upon their soldier-boys who died in the army, and almost every finartically satterfuze is resorted to to obtain pensions. The Thisune terfage is resorted to to obtain pensions. The Triagnes will win the approbation of the pupile all over this country it it will turn its powerful battery upon Congress, and have this great from a topone. gress, and have this great fraud stopped.

Mainesburg, Penn., Jan. 12, 1881. B. PARKHURST.

CONVICTED OF SELLING KOTTEN MEAT.

The case of Julius Meyer, a butcher, of No. 443 West Forty-eighth-st., for violation of the Samtary West Forty-eighth-st., for violation of the Sanitary Code was called yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, before Justices Morgan. Kilbreth and Gardner. Officer D. Kennedy testified that by order of Sergeant Stevens, of the Sanitary Squad, who had received instructions from Dr. Day, of the Board of Health, he went to Meyer's place January 11, and made arrangements to buy a quantity of diseased meat for 5 cents a pound, to be used in making sansages. He told Meyer that the meat had been offered for sale at 4½ cents a pound, but Meyer stated that it was a poorer quality that he had offered at that price. In order to sell the meat Meyer said that he would send it to Kennedy's place and that he would send it to kennedy's place and that he would be satisfied to make a half cent a pound. The officer said that the meat was in tubs and emitted an offecise odor. It was of a mixed black and blue color, and was very much decomposed. He called at Meyer's place with other officers of the Sanitary Squad the next day, and they found \$1 quarters of beef, weighing 70 pounds each, and seven baskets of decayed meat, weighing 90 pounds each. On the floor was a quantity of offal, which was to be used in making sausages.

Emil Weissburger, an officer of the Sanitary Squad, testified to visiting Meyer's place when the arrest was made. He had been a butcher before he was appointed an officer, and said that the meat was unfit for food. Officers Mooney and Washburne gave similar testimony. Peter Smith, a truck-driver, testified that he had been in the habit of carrying around meat from Meyer's place to sell.

Meyer admitted that he had been in the habit of carrying around meat from Meyer's place to sell.

Meyer admitted that he had been in the habit of carrying around meat from Meyer's place to sell.

Meyer admitted that he had been in the habit of carrying around meat from Meyer's place to sell. Code was called yesterday in the Court of Special

A WOMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE. Mrs. Catherine Leonard, after getting her husband's breakfast yespirday morning, at No. 639 Washington-St. wont to bed again and fell asteep. Her

room is on the second floor, and adjoining her door is closet, in which a fellow-toward placed a box of ashes. Half an hour later, while Mrs. Leonard was sleeping, anoke poured through the stairway, and tecants rushed into the street crying are. The flows found the half of the second floor in flavors, and the Laonard's retreat ant off. Police Sergeant Croker sales his way with the firemen to the second story, and breing in the door reacced the frightened woman. She wunningared. The building was damared about \$500, going to the fire Engine No. 18 ran its pole through Elechth Avenue car at Hodson and Christopher-sis, struck Mrs. Margaret Danser, of No. 336 West Thirn linth-st., in the back, injuring her slightly.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

LELAND STANFORD ON RAILROADS. A PLEA IN BEHALF OF CORPORATE RIGHTS-CER-TAIN QUERIES ANSWERED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22 .- Leland Stanford. esident or the Central Pacific Railroad, publis three-column letter this morning to the Spec tee on Fares and Freights of the New-York Board of Trade, answering questions propounded by them, and also Judge Black's opinion. The chief points in Mr. Stanford's letter are as follows:

tee ou Fares and Freights of the Naw-York Board of Trade, answering questions propounded by them, and also Judge Black's opinion. The chief points in Mr. Stanford's letter are as follows:

The general scope of the questions goes to the control, to a greater or less extent, of property which stockholders of railroad companies believe to be of right their own. If the question of the control of railroads were to be threatened purely from a legal standpoint i should mave notions to say, occuse it is stare decisis. The essence of ownership is in control. The value of property consists in its use or the rents and profits to be derived. In the celebrated "Granger cases" so-called, the use of the profits and the control were declared to be ne subject of legislation. The principle in these cases, especially as connected in the Warehouse cases, was to be determined by the nature of the buliness or the unmber of people with whom the business might be transacted. To sustain those decisions there was a violent assumption of fact. It does not follow that the warehouseman necessarily does outsi-as with a large number of people. A single individual might tax to the utmost the capacity of the warehouse, and, indeed, of soveral. In such a case, if one or more individuals may use the property and approprace the services of one or more persons, there is no limit to which the hower may be exercised over all kinds of business. Then, when is the harmony between a decision of the courts sustaining this doctrine and the fundamental principles of our Government to which alludes has before been made! These decisions sustain Judge Black's assertion, but there can be no deciping that they are a most flagrant violation of the principles of fere government and device of the results of the particle of the property of the method that the subject in its political conduction on might and asserts the divine right of kines. It was never learned that the no nature that form, when it is claimed that its about in particle of the property of the incor

isemed possible. There is not a principle of business exercised by the alread companies in their management that is not he med honorable and which is not in b nestant practice by the merchant, the manufacturer, the lawyer the doc-

tor and the farmer.

As to the idea suggested by question five, that a court
he established to determine upon full laquity the ques-tions of justice between the carrier and its parton, that is one matter; but so for as the establishment of a Board

is one matter; but so far as the establisation of a Board of Commissioners to exercise control over the property of others is concerned that is another matter, and which I cannot be expected to approve.

As to question six, I am not informed that competition is mainly supplanted by pooling arrangements. I believe that this pooling reaches only to the through business of a tew roads, but if the Government is to equitably regulate radiroads, the carmings of all will have to be pooled or the roads consolidated.

To the main question, referring to limiting earnings.

pooled or the routs consolidated.

To the motinqueston, referring to limiting earnings, Mr. Stanford answers that there is no lustice in limiting what may be earned by the exercise of sugarity and industry. Regarding increasing the capital of ratiroad companies, he says that is the concern of the education themselves, and indimates it is motionly else's Dustiness. As to question twelve—"What do you think of the practice of the radioad companies of ralroad managers in contributing large sums to control elections, or to indicate legislation, or to polinic of employin tunis?" Mr. Stanfort answers: "I hank of that as I do of individuals doing the same thing.

road have tigations, are provening to the fact and amagement of capital and incor in this country!"

L ave the ratical industry untripples; leave the control of raticond property as you leave that of other property, and you will mover have reason to assume a question. It seems to me that commission does not come from the people who seek to control only their even property, out rather from property, and you will never have reason to ask suce a question. It seems to me that communicate does not come from the people who seek to control only their own property, out rather from those who wish not only to control and regamine properties in the creation or which they had no part or ownership, but days the labor of othershes cowed in their management. What you propose in regard to railroad property is to my mand on a par with the principles contended for by the Communist; and the granciples and the property is the more accounted for the first property more accounted for the laws which they substain.

Mr. Stanford goes at length into the question of legislative control of railroads, showing the difficulties when stand in the way. It the people of says want to exercise an control over the road, they must do so as they have said to the corporation it must do when the State exercises the right of emilient union in that is to pay to not in avidual owners the full value of whatever is taken for public use, and to talls it must come at last if the control is to be taken from the stockholders without conficultion.

Referring to Juage Black's reatement about Givernment and of Fuedle Anicoad, I can say, became the hear of the Government credit won for one construction of the road, together with a much larger remount derived from the other resources of the company."

POSSIBILITIES OF A NEW LINE.

The Continental Railroad Company was organ zed about ten years ago for the purpose of building ratiroad from this cly through New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Onio, and as far west as Iowa, but after portions of the line were graded the was anandoned in consequence of enterprise the panic of 1878. Within a year efforts have been made to revive the company, and a meeting of the stockholders was held in this city on July 21, 1880.

THE TEBUNE on the following day published a list of the officers elected at that meeting. It was said at the time, by friends of the company, that the principal purpose of the meeting was to ascer turn and preserve the corporate rights and tranchises of the company, and to secure a reorganization, with a view to the possible building of the road. At the office the company, and to secure a reorganization, with a view to the possible building of the road. At the office of the company in this city no possitive information in regard to the prospects of the company could be ascertained yesterory. The secretary claimed that it and money to build the road. He said that the aid money to build the road. He said that the aid money to build the road. He said that the aid money is obtained the condition of the said that the aid money is obtained by the said that the aid money is obtained by the said that the aid money to build the condition of the said that the aid money is obtained by the company was "impersonal," and no name could add dismity or recilit to it. The following are the present officers and directors of the corporation: July f. Suead, president; S. D. Cozzens, vice-president; A. G. Day, treasurer; William Thorpo, secretary, and, in addition to these, James E. Abbott, chief engineer, and Levi Chamberlain, William Stone-back, Wairen P. Noble, Thomas P. Johnston, H. S. Weils, Wilham H. Wood, Robert S. Dwirgons, J. B. Stewart and George E. Varrington, directors. Hagn McCalloch, who was elected president at the July meeting, thas resigned his seat in the B. ard.

A NEW LINE MORTGAGED.

The New-York, Boston and Albany, the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Albany, and the Boston, Albany and Schenectady Railroad Companies, consoli-dated lust June as the New-York, Boston, Albany and dated last June as the New-York, Boston, Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company, and in October the new line mortgaged its rolling stock, depots, equipments, etc., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, to secure six thousand bonds of \$1,000 ceach, payable in 1910, with interest at 6 per cent, which were issued for the purpose of securing \$6,000.000 to complete the new railroad and put it in operation. The mortgage was recorded at the Register's office yesterday.

A RAPID-TRANSIT SCHEME FOR EROOKLYN. A petition is circulating in Brooklyn asking A petition is circulating in Brooklyn asking Mayor Howell to appoint a third Rapid Transit Commission. The scheme which the propused commission, it is said, is designed to promote is out that has been previously spoken of, contemplating a tunnel from the Brooklyn terminus of the East River Bridge, at Sande-t, to the function of Atlantic and Flatbush-aves, where the road is to continue in an open cut along Atlantic ave., to the Brighton Beach Railroad track at the Bedford election. The plan includes a branch along Fourthers.